

Shows to-day and to-morrow; north-east to north winds, becoming strong. Highest temperature yesterday, 86; lowest, 69. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 6.

BLENDERING IN MOUNTAIN TROOPS STIRS EXPERTS

Army Men on Border
Angered by Bungling
Transportation.
COL. FORMAN SETS
WILSON EXAMPLE

Colonel of Chicago's First
Cavalry Gets Pullmans
for His 1,200.

CONGRESS INQUIRY
IS NOW PREDICTED
U. S. Officers Fear Wilson
and Are Cautious in
Criticisms.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
BROOKVILLE, Tex., July 19.—Consider the joy of a cavalry regiment which owns 1,200 pairs of pajamas and a Colonel who sees bright red if anybody high or low tries to tamper with the health of his riding men. Pajamas and Colonel are seized of and possessed by the First Cavalry of Illinois, now encamped in 100 degrees of heat upon the sun baked adobe mud two miles west of Brownsville.

The pajamas are interesting, not only because they are the only regimental pajamas in the National Guard, but because in this heat and in these conditions so trying to green troops, they make for comfort and cheerfulness and health and an equipment which may be taken up by the army as a whole.

The Colonel—his name is Milton Forman and he practices law in Chicago when he is at home—is even more interesting than the pajamas. He declines Forman's health is perfect, meddles to expose his healthy troops to peril of pneumonia, and when the War Department ordered his men into ordinary day coaches he refused to take ordinary day coaches. He paid for three trains of standard Pullman cars out of his own pocket. That is, he made himself responsible to the Pullman company for these sleepers.

Saves His Troopers.
The result was that the First Illinois Cavalry was a case of serious illness in its whole camp. It arrived at Brownsville completely fit and ready for training, a credit to Forman's perfect health. Bankers, brokers, railroad presidents, a former Supreme Court Justice, a Surgeon, writers, actors, clergymen, and others, all of them called to tell what they knew of the great reality holder who lived alone in his big home on lower Fifth avenue.

The offer of the heirs to make good the sums the various public institutions other than Columbia were to get \$250,000. The library was to get \$50,000, paintings and prints, \$100,000. The cost of the trial is estimated at \$100,000. There will be an appeal, it is said.

To compensate the jurymen for the forty-two trial days they sat, the Surrogate ordered that each juror get \$10 a day in addition to the regular \$2 a day. He said he also would request the Commissioner of Jurors to relieve them from further duty for a period of five years.

1,200 BAREFOOT GUARDSMEN.
Senator Stivers Also Learns 1,000
at Camp Whitman Lack Uniforms.

CAMP WHITMAN, GREEN HAVEN, N. Y., July 19.—State Senator J. D. Stivers of Middletown, chairman of the Military Committee and father of the bill augmenting the power and scope of the New York National Guard, visited Camp Whitman to-day. He inspected the troops with officers of division headquarters.

As a result of his visit Senator Stivers learned that, although it is nearly a month since the guardsmen were mobilized, there are still 1,200 in need of shoes, 1,000 here and at Peekskill and many more and many are going through the ordeal of drilling in overalls and undergarments and barefooted. Gov. Whitman, however, has taken a personal interest in the question of getting equipment as soon as possible.

ENO'S \$4,000,000 LOST TO COLUMBIA

Will of 1915 Set Aside—Pinchot Brothers Get Nearly \$1,000,000 Each.

OTHER HEIRS PROFIT
Contestants to See That Public Institutions Will Not Suffer.

Amos E. Eno was mentally incompetent when he drew a will in June, 1915, which bequeathed more than \$4,000,000 of his \$12,000,000 estate to Columbia University. This was the verdict a jury in Surrogate's court reached in four hours yesterday at the completion of a trial which lasted eight weeks and a half.

The contestants now will seek to have admitted to probate another will, drawn at an earlier date. John B. Stanchfield, their chief counsel, announced they will make good the sums which the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the New York Public Library lose by the verdict.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen gets \$2,000,000 under the earlier will instead of \$1,500,000 as provided in the later Columbia, therefore, suffers most heavily.

Pinchot Get Great Gain.
Those who profit most are Amos R. Pinchot and Gifford Pinchot and Lady Antoinette Johnstone of London, their sister, who if the verdict is upheld will get more than \$1,000,000 each instead of \$250,000, and Prof. Henry Lane Eno of Princeton, who will get \$2,000,000 instead of \$500,000.

The earlier will bequeathed the entire residuary estate to Henry C. Eno and Mary E. Pinchot, who since have died. The Pinchots and their sister will get their mother's share. The share of Prof. Eno's son, Amos R., however, will be cut from \$1,500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Others whose fortunes are affected by the outcome are Mrs. Antoinette E. Wad, to get \$350,000 instead of \$250,000; Mrs. Florence C. Graves, \$300,000 instead of \$250,000; Mrs. E. E. Eno, \$600,000 instead of \$250,000; Mrs. Graves's two children, Leontine and Antoinette, \$125,000 each instead of \$250,000.

John P. Cochran, Surrogate, instructed the jury.

"The law looks with disapproval upon the destruction before the probate of a will of any paper, document or article belonging to the decedent, and the law requires a satisfactory explanation of any such destruction," he said.

This referred to the destruction of some of Eno's correspondence by John Cochran, the executor, and attorneys, which the contestants insisted prejudiced their case.

Attracted Much Attention.
This was one of the most important will contests ever tried in the courts of New York. It attracted much attention on account of the prominence of those concerned and those called as witnesses.

Many quaint stories were told on the stand of the aged millionaire's relatives. Bankers, brokers, railroad presidents, a former Supreme Court Justice, a Surgeon, writers, actors, clergymen, and others, all of them called to tell what they knew of the great reality holder who lived alone in his big home on lower Fifth avenue.

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ACCEPTS \$126,498 SHE ONCE SPURNED

Miss Kitching Changes Her Mind About "Tainted" Hoard Left by Uncle.

Miss Edith H. Kitching, 11 Seaman avenue, has finally decided to accept the "tainted" money accumulated by her uncle, Francis F. Ripley, who gave up a job as bank clerk more than twenty years ago to lend money on his own account, and loaned it so successfully that when he died, November 11 last, in a furnished room in Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, he had amassed a fortune of \$261,498.

At that time it was thought Miss Kitching would get \$50,000, the amount in a tainted money hoard containing the other items, but she, having detected a fancied taint in the manner of its accumulation, announced that she would accept no part of the estate. Later, after the transfer tax appraiser had allowed all other claims, holding Miss Kitching the sole heir, she manifested signs of a changing mind.

Our desire is to change her mind, definitely and finally, became known yesterday through an application to Surrogate Ketchum of Brooklyn for permission to compromise the claim, aggregating \$126,498. If this application is granted, Miss Kitching will receive \$126,498 instead of the \$50,000 she at first refused. The purpose of the compromise is to avoid expensive litigation.

The claimants, who have consented to withdraw suits already begun and waive interest amounting to \$125,270 on condition that their claims are paid in full, are Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, \$10,000; Long Island College Hospital, \$20,000; the New York City Hospital, \$10,000; Wayside Home, \$12,000; Brooklyn Hospital, \$12,000; and Anne A. Tamm, \$10,000.

The names of these claimants, with the amounts mentioned, joined alongside, were in the same memorandum book in which the money hoard was written his niece's name and were taken to indicate the writer's testamentary intentions. Whether from carelessness or a characteristic impulse to skim the fees, Mr. Ripley never put his testamentary wishes into legal form, and the estate of the appraiser held that he had died intestate and gave the entire estate to Miss Kitching as the only living relative.

Miss Kitching gets five-eighths of the estate because of the very stinginess of her uncle, which prompted her to refuse the hoard in the beginning. Had he made his will along the lines laid down in the little memorandum book, paying the testamentary fees as men of much business do, his heirs would have been saved as he did, but for different reasons, would get \$75,000 less than she now receives.

REPORT BILLINGS HOME SOLD.
Fort Tryon Estate, the Largest on Manhattan Island.

Reports that C. K. G. Billings has sold his Fort Tryon estate, at the upper end of the city, to the American Realty Co. for \$2,000,000, and will pay nearly \$250,000 a year rental there and will take possession in October.

Mr. Billings signed a lease last fall for a twenty-one room apartment, an entire floor, in the apartment house under construction at Fifth avenue and thirty-third street. He will pay nearly \$250,000 a year rental there and will take possession in October.

Mr. Billings' estate is the largest on Manhattan Island, and with its dwelling, stables and greenhouses is valued by the city at more than \$1,000,000. The estate is owned by Mr. Billings, who spent \$250,000 for a road to give him access to his place from Riverside Drive.

CONVICTS CAUGHT FORGER.
Osborne Tells How Richards Was Brought to Book.

OSWING, N. Y., July 19.—Thomas Mott Osborne explained to-day how his former secretary, S. T. Richards, was caught last Sunday after he had cashed a forged check for \$2,000.

Richards went to Leigh Bonal, a Baltimore lawyer, who was a classmate of Osborne, and induced Bonal to induce the check to be cashed.

Osborne put two co-conspirators of Sing Sing in the trail. They traced Richards to Yonkers, where they caught him. He had been winning at the races and had almost the full amount of the check in his pocket. One of the conspirators, time for burglary, took the money and Richards to Osborne at a New York hotel.

Richards was very remorseful when he was brought to book. "I wish I could show you the letter he has written to me since," he said.

REBEL AT CHILD LABOR BILL.
Southern Senators Aroused by President's Demand for It.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Wilson cut real trouble for his party leaders in the Senate when he directed them to include the child labor bill in the legislative program for this session.

The Democratic steering committee had a meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock to get an agreement to include the child labor bill in the legislative program. Another meeting will be held to-day.

N. Y. GIRL DIES IN MOTOR.
Stricken When on Way Home From Woodbury, Conn.

NEW YORK PRESS

BIG GERMAN PEACE CAMPAIGN
TO BE OPENED IN EMPIRE AUG. 1

Followers of Prince von Wedel, Kaiser's General-Adjutant, Get Police Permission for Meetings in Fifty Cities.

Berlin, July 19 (via London, July 20, Thursday).—A campaign of oratory designed to check the extreme annexationist movement represented by the Conservatives and the right wing of the National Liberals is being organized by the so-called German National Committee, whose chairman is Prince von Wedel, formerly Viceroy of Alsace-Lorraine and now General-Adjutant to the Kaiser. The speakers will include many of the most prominent names in German science, industry, trade and agriculture.

One of the executive officers in a statement to newspaper correspondents said: "We frankly want an honorable peace, but not peace at any price. We do not want peace delayed through the efforts of those who demand that we take all we can get and hold fast to everything our military power enables us to, without regard to future consequences. Our desire is to bring about a peace which will be a real peace, and we disagree with the Government's prohibition of public discussion of the aims of the war."

MRS. AL DAVIS IN
MOTOR CAR CRASH

Former Eugenia Kelly Meets Mishap on Road Where Horse Threw Her.

Mrs. Al Davis, who came in for public notice under her maiden name of Eugenia Kelly, was the victim of another accident yesterday. While she was driving a new runabout on Jericho turnpike, Long Island, with her husband, the machine was sidwiped by a large touring car which tried to pass from the left.

The mudguards of the touring car, which carried four men, knocked the Davis chauffeur from the folding seat he was occupying on the running board. Mrs. Davis lost control of her car and it swerved into a fence. One wheel was smashed and the engine crippled. Mrs. Davis was severely shaken up by being thrown against the steering wheel, who became hysterical and screamed and was unable to walk home, a distance of a quarter of a mile.

The owner of the touring car stopped and gave his name to Al Davis as A. B. Frost of Cedarhurst, L. I. It was said at Cedarhurst that no such man lived there.

Mrs. Davis was thrown from a horse on the same road on May 7 last and suffered a slight concussion of the brain. She was in a hospital several weeks.

PARTY POLITICS IN SENATE.
Shafer Attacks Administration—Curtis Defends It.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Partisan politics held up in the Senate to-day, and obstructed the legislative routine for more than an hour. Senator Shafer of Colorado felt a call to defend the Administration from the attack of Senator Curtis, Republican of Pennsylvania, who had just returned from a tour of inspection of the country as the result of Wilson's policies. When he had concluded, Senator Curtis declared that Senator Shafer's speech ought to be labeled "a tribute to the European war."

Senator Curtis declared that there had been a steady increase year by year in the number of business failures in the United States since the Democrats came into power, and that there had been more failures in the first five months of 1916 than in any similar period in the history of the country.

MRS. JOHN DELEHANTY A NUN.
Second Daughter of Thomas Monahan Takes Carmelite Veil.

Mrs. John Deleahanty, a wealthy widow, whose first husband, Thomas Monahan, recently moved to Manhattan Beach from St. John's place and Washington avenue, Brooklyn, took the black veil of the Carmelite order of nuns at Mount Carmel yesterday. A sister, Miss Tessie Monahan, joined the order about four years ago.

Her fourth daughter, the newly made nun, Sister Mary Angelus, will remain within the convent walls at St. John's place and Bedford avenue, a voluntary prisoner. The order is one of the strictest in the Catholic Church. No meat may pass the lips of a member and they are permitted to receive visitors only every three months. Even then the visitor is received behind veil and lattice work.

NEW YORK CHILDREN BARRED.
New London and Other Connecticut Towns Put on Ban.

NEW LONDON, July 19.—Health officers of the towns of New London, Norwich, Groton, East Lyme, Waterford, Montville and Willimantic decided to-day to put into effect after 12:15 A. M. on Friday, July 21, an order forbidding the entrance into the towns of any children under sixteen years of age, residents of New York City or any place where infantile paralysis is epidemic.

This action was taken at a conference of health officials at Montville, where there are many colonies of summer visitors, most of whom come from New York, passing through New London and Norwich on the way. It is estimated that in this vicinity there are already 2,000 children from New York.

Notice of the action has been given to the rail and steamboat lines operating in and to this territory.

GREAT REAR SPRING WATER.
The case of six glass stopping bottles.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF HUNGARY BEGUN

Large Army is Moving On Carpathian Passes, Sweeping Austrians Before It.

COVERS 60 MILE FRONT
London Hears Muscovites Are Already Day's March Into the Plain.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Vigorous protest will be made by this Government against the British blockade affecting individuals and firms in the United States, but no remedial results are expected. The Bryan peace treaty with Great Britain, fostered by President Wilson, ties the hands of the Administration so far as effective reprisals are concerned, and the British Government's action is recognized here to be in conformity with the central rules of international law.

The British Government continues to hold, as in its last communication to the United States, that the trading with the enemy act is purely democratic legislation. It claims the right to prevent its own subjects in its own territory from trading with the enemy by any direct or indirect means. If American firms or individuals, carrying on trade with Germany, suffer as a consequence, the British Government takes the view that it cannot permit its subjects to deal with these firms in trading with Germany or individuals is regarded as trading indirectly with the enemy, and the British Government rests its case on that point.

The United States already has objected to the features of the trading with the enemy act which might adversely affect American interests on the ground that the act restrains American commerce, but this objection has brought no change in the British policy.

Reprisals Only Effective.
Officials admit that reprisal or threatened reprisal would be the only effective means which might bring protection to the American interests concerned.

Secretary of State Lansing has decided that the Bryan peace treaty apparently does not permit such measures until the lapse of one year from the time when the two Governments enter into arbitration for the purpose of settling their dispute. The Administration is therefore placed at a decided disadvantage in the present negotiations.

Great Britain, for example, will not permit coal to be sold to United Fruit Company steamers at Jamaica if these steamers carry "tainted merchandise" or "enemy property." The British Government must, therefore, forego coaling at Jamaica or decline to carry goods from the United States to Jamaica. The necessity of coaling is paramount, and consequently the line refuses to take freight which would forfeit this privilege.

Officials here believe a method might be devised to compel the steamship companies to carry goods for firms that have been blacklisted. The British Government would accept this by threatening to refuse to allow the steamship companies to take freight from the United States to the British Isles, which permits of no form of reprisal.

The Scandinavian steamers now refuse to take enemy goods, and the British Government does not want to be held up by the British at Kirkwall. There is a boom in the freight market, and therefore plenty of ships are available for the carrying of goods. The Administration has been unable to remedy this situation.

Blacklist a Surprise.
The publication of a blacklist for the United States came as a surprise to the State Department, although it has been known for some time that certain American firms and individuals were unofficially on the blacklist.

The State Department, however, was not anticipating the publication of the blacklist. The practice which Great Britain is following in effect, and the United States is following the same procedure in the future.

May Be Called Unfriendly.
This Government's protest will therefore be based primarily on the contention that Great Britain's action is "unfriendly" and detrimental to American commercial interests. It will be pointed out that American firms naturally do business with German firms in other countries, and it is to their advantage to do so and that they should not be made to suffer because Great Britain is at war with Germany.

It may be also emphasized that the publication of the blacklist has placed many of these American individuals and firms in an unfavorable light and is therefore not in accordance with the friendly spirit which the British Government has shown for the United States.

Certain firms gazetted may wish to modify their methods so as to meet the requirements of the Government, but they are not permitted to do so, and the publication of their names will practically make this impossible and is regarded here as certain to result in a further trade they may desire to have with British subjects during the war.

MAY TAKE NO ACTION.
Merchants Association Policy Not Yet Determined.

The Merchants Association has been asked to act on behalf of many of the firms and individuals on the trading with the enemy blacklist, and the British Government with a view to making a concerted protest through the State Department. The policy of the association has not been determined, it was announced yesterday, but S. C. Mead, secretary of the association, went to Washington in the afternoon to consult with Government officials.

A division of opinion among officers of the association has been determined, it was announced yesterday, but S. C. Mead, secretary of the association, went to Washington in the afternoon to consult with Government officials.

Continued on Fourth Page.

BRITISH REGAIN GROUND LOST IN TERRIFIC FIGHT

Drive the Germans From Longueval and Delville Wood Region.

WOOD REGION.
TEUTON SUCCESS
WON AT HEAVY COST

Haig's Guns Cut to Pieces
Charging Masses of Kaiser's Forces.

HIGH TRIBUTE PAID
TO PRUSSIAN GUARD

English Correspondent Describes Brave Fight of Starving Men.

LOSING, July 19.—The German forces defending the line north of the Somme launched a determined counter attack last night to recover some of the ground lost to the British since the latter, in conjunction with the French, opened the offensive in the Somme region. The Germans were successful in regaining a footing in the northern part of the village of Longueval and also occupied a part of the Delville wood. Attacks made at the same time on the Waterfall farm failed.

The success of these efforts was, however, short lived. Gen. Sir Douglas Haig ordered his troops to-night that most of the ground taken by the Germans in their counter attacks was recovered by the British to-day and that the British army had dispersed the German troops which were being massed behind the line for a repetition of the attack on the Waterfall farm south of Delville wood.

These attempts of the Germans to stop the progress of Haig's armies led to some of the most violent fighting yet seen on this front. The attacks, which began at dusk last night, were preceded by unusually heavy artillery bombardment, and great masses of effectives were used in the infantry attacks.

German Loss Heavily.
British machine guns and artillery, waiting for such an effort, caused heavy losses in the attacking forces. According to Haig's report, these losses were heavy. The British line was bent back at the two points mentioned.

British correspondents have insisted recently that the German counter attacks were decreasing in strength. The attack seen last night, however, had much of the force and determination of previous German assaults, but, when their point had been partially gained, the Germans were not able to hold the ground taken. Thus, after many hours of terrific struggle, the situation remains almost the same as it was at the beginning of the German counter attacks. The battle is still in progress.

In the German official statement of last night's fighting, which was issued this afternoon from Berlin, it was stated that the capture of Longueval and the Delville wood. According to the statement, the German forces, supported by the Magdeburg Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiment. The same statement says that eight British officers and 200 men were taken prisoner. It also stated that heavy British losses in killed and wounded, and that a "considerable number" of machine guns were taken.

Teutons Drive Off.
South Africans, including both British and Boers, took the Delville woods most gallantly during the recent fighting. The second line of defense last week, but were over-borne and eager and inexperienced in this kind of warfare. In the last, twenty-four hours, the German attacks, with the result that something of the same kind of success as at the beginning of the battle, the British were able to hold the ground taken. Thus, after many hours of terrific struggle, the situation remains almost the same as it was at the beginning of the German counter attacks. The battle is still in progress.

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